Ruler-The Danger Which Menaces His Country-The Slamese Women.



HE SIAMESE ARE still anxious to have the friendship of Uncle Sam, and they have not given up their idea of establishing a legation here. They want the United States to aid them in warding off the invasions of the French, who own countries adjoining them, and they will send some of their ablest men here to pave

great countries of Asia and the society people here are reading up that they may talk intelli-gently to these princes of the far east. It lies, you know, at the lower part of the peninsula of you know, at the lower part of the peninsula of farther India, and it is cut up by the Gulf of Siam. The mighty river Menam runs through it from north to south and the whole country is a network of canals. In the winter a large part of it is covered with water and the people go from house to house and from place to place in boats. The city of Bangkok, which lies on the Menam, about twenty-five miles from its mouth, is the Venice of the far east. It contains a half million inhabitants and a hundred thousand of these live in houses which float upon the water. Bangkok is, in fact, a sort of a river city, and it is stretched for a distance of ten miles up and down the banks of the Menam. Siam is about four times as big as the state of ten miles up and down the banks of the Menam. Stam is about four times as big as the state of New York; it contains about 10,000,000 people, and the country and the people, body and soul, belong to the king. The king has the right to every man's labor, and any woman whom he calls upon must enter his harem. He has the most arbitrary power of any king of the east, and he he rich monarchs of the world. His palace in Bangkok is a magnificent structure, with golden clephants guarding its entrances. It has twenty-five acres of ground about it, and it is said that 5,000 people live within the palace walls. The king is said to have 300 wives, but



the queen, who is the chief of these is his majesty's half sister. She is a very brigh-woman and has made herself noted for her charity. She rules the harem, and when I was in Siam I was told that she smoked cigarettes and chewed the betel nut.

THEY WILL CHEW THE BETEL. The new Siamese legation will undoubtedly be betel chewers. Every one in Stam is addicted to this habit, and there is a big store just epposite to the palace of the king in Bangkok in which I was shown, during my stay there, a lot of little china spittoons about the size of a shaving mug. This store supplied the palace with goods and these little spittoons were used by the ladies of the harem for the expectoraby the ladles of the narem for the expectora-tion of betel juice. The betel nut is a native of Siam. It is about as big as a black walnut and it has a green skin. It is sold in pieces the size of a hickory nut, and it is of a soft, spongy nature, having a bitter, astringent taste. The Siamese mix this nut with lime and to-bacco the lime is colored red and it is carried bacco the lime is colored red and it is carried about in green leaves; having mixed his quid the Siamese chews and spits and spits and chews all day long. It makes the teeth black and the luice which the people expectorate is as red as blood. I saw both men and women using it when I was in Siam and I was told that babies were given it almost as soon as they were weaned. Both women and men smoke in Siam and children are taught to puff cigarettes as soon as they are old enough to crawl. If any ladies come with the legation they will probably be smokers and betel chewers, and of the king's harem half of the women have black king's harem half of the women have black teeth. The Siamese say that any dog can have white teeth, but only those who are rich enough

to buy the betel nut can have black ones. OUR FIRST BUDDHIST LEGATION. This legation will be the first foreign mission of pure Buddhists which has ever come to Washington. The ministers from Europe are to a large extent Catholics. The Chinese are Confucianists. The Japanese are liberal free thinkers and the Koreans about the same. Buddhism is the religion of Siam, and every man of any prominence there has been at some time of his life a Buddhist priest. The king himself was at one time a priest, and he once shaved his head and gave up his crown and harem to wear a vellow cotton scarf about and harem to wear a yellow cotton scarf about his waist and go about fasting and praying.



is that when a man gets into financial difficulties he enters the priesthood, and in this way his debts are forgiven him. After they have remained here for some time they come out and start into business anew. When a man has done anything very wicked he goes into the priesthood for a certain number of years to leaner himself, and this becoming a Buddhist

sixteen to eighty. They go about with shaved like those of the Turk, and his costume is a heads and yellow strips of cloth wound about beautiful one. He is not a bad looking man,

SIAM'S NEW ENVOYS.

and smoke cigarettes as they go begging from house to house. The city is divided up among these beggars. Each priest has his best and at every door he gets an offering of rice or of something else of this kind. I visited the Buddhist temples while I was in Bangkok. They are costly beyond description. There is one right near the king's place which has \$100,000 worth and to have remarkably good sense. Just outside of Bangkok there is a palace which belongs to him, and the boy is being educated in such a way that he will probably make a fit successor of his father.

SIAMES WOMEN.

I wonder whether the members of the legation will ever bring their wives to Washington? If they do we will have a decided sensation, prolice in such and before this idol the king comes every morning and worships. I could fill this paper with they do we will have a decided sensation, prolice in the crucial fill this paper with they do we will have a decided sensation, prolice in the crucial fill this paper with the well probably make a fit successor of his father.

SIAMESE WOMEN.

I wonder whether the members of the legation will ever bring their wives to Washington? If they do we will have a decided sensation, prolice in the crucial fill this paper with the well probably make a fit successor of his father.

SIAMESE WOMEN.

I wonder whether the members of the legation will ever bring their wives to Washington? If they do we will have a decided sensation, prolice in the crucial fill the successor. A Vision to the control fill the successor in a successor of his father.

SIAMESE WOMEN.

I wonder whether the members of the legation will ever bring their wives to Washington? Are Put Together—All Economy is "Cheese-decided sensation, prolice in the crucial fill the successor. A Vision to the control fill the successor is the crucial fill the successor. A vision to the control fill the successor is the crucial fill the successor.

Are Put Together—All Economy is "Cheese-decided sensation, prolice is still a boy. but he has b



descriptions of the wonderful temples of Siam, and in one Buddhist temple I found the floor covered with a matting of woven silver wire. It was dirty from the bare feet of the priests, and as I went out I notice that the door was ebony inlaid with mother-of-pearl. In another temple I found an image of Buddha asleep. This image-was 150 feet long and the soles of its feet by actual measurement were eighteen feet from toe to heel. A two-story cottage is often not more than eighteen feet high; if this Buddha lay outside of such a one on his back his big toe would be on a parallel with the lightning rod. Of late years a number of infidels have

king has adopted a coinage making money much the same as that of ours. He has a mini of his own and he imports Mexican dollars and casts these into coins for the use of his people. The unit of value in Siam is the tecal, and the The unit of value in Siam is the tecal, and the chief silver coin used is about the size of a half dollar. He has a post office department, and Siam belongs to the International Postal Union. While I was in Bangkok I met the head of his royal college, and I saw a wonderful museum in the grounds of the palace. The king talks English, and he is thinking of building a railroad which will open up the interior of his rich kingdom. Siam is full of valuable resources. It has mighty forests of teakwood and its mines contain the finest of gold and silver. The king has an income of about \$10,000,000 a year and he is said to have about \$50,000,000 stored away in his coffers. He has his own secretary of the treascoffers. He has his own secretary of the treas-ury, but he signs all the checks himself, and he is said to be a very fine business man. He has his cabinet just as our President has and he has his war department, state department, interior department and agricultural department. His country is divided up into forty-one provinces, presided over by governors, and he runs things

SOME QUEER TAXES. The people of Siam are taxed for all they are readers of the Progress, and I can vouch for of the departments. You may of the revenue of the king comes from the gambling establishments. The people are a nation of gamblers and the gambling taxes bring in half a million dollars a year. The taxes are all farmed out, as are also the people, who, as slaves of the king, are ordered to work for him a part of every year. It is only the Chihim a part of every year. It is only the Chinese who are not subject to such service, and they are released from it by the payment of a politax. There are many Chinese in Siam. and it is said that they are fast swallowing up the country. They are smarter than the Siames



THE SLEEPING BUDDHA. wives and settle down there for life. All of the governors of Siam make presents to the king, and they sometimes pay their taxes in the shape of gold and silver bushes. In the audience chamber of the palace I saw around the room trees and bushes of gold. The leaves of these trees were of pure gold, while the trunks were heavily plated with gold. On one side of the room there were a number of silver trees, and I was told that these were a part of that year's offerings to his majesty from his

I heard a diplomat who is well posted in Asiatic matters discuss last night the reason why the king sent his legation to Washington. provinces of Burmah. Siam lies in the center and it is richer than either. Both France and England are land hungry and they look with greedy eyes on Siam. It is one of the richest plums which still hang on the tree of barbarism in the far east. It produces crop after crop of dollars worth of rice, pepper and cattle every

"What kind of an army has Siam?" I asked. There was no navy there when I visited the

king appreciates the situation and he probably thinks that if he has legations at the other capitals these two nations will be less inclined to impose upon him."

HOW THE KING LOOKS. The King of Siam is still a young man. He will be forty years old on the 2ist of September. He is not over five feet high, but he is very straight and well formed. In his court this unseemly fad. cleanse himself, and this becoming a Buddhist priest is one of the simplest methods of Siamese divorce. The man who enters the church has the right to dismiss his wife, and when he comes out again at the end of a few months or a year he can marry her again or not, as he chooses.

Siam is the home of Buddhism, and while I was Siam is the home of Buddhism, and while I was Siams with a golden pyramid of jewels. He puts on upon state occasions a coat, vest and brocaded surong, which are just loaded down with jewels, and I was told that he often were upon state occasions precious stones which were worth a million dollars. The in Eangkok I saw the purest of the Simon pure surong, which they tie about the weist and the not even the limited qualifications of a "genarticle. There are 25,000 Buddhist priests in the survey of the back takes their place. The king etal," not to say a chef de cuisine, are Siamese capital, and these are of all ages from wears silk stockings, shoes which are pointed available.

If they do we will have a decided sensation, provided they come in their native costume. The common Siamese woman wears only a surong and a Turkish towel. The surong goes around her waist and between her legs and the Turkish towel is wound about her bust and shoulders. Now and then she takes off the towel and is satisfied with the surong. She rarely wears shoes, and a girl under eight years old often wears nothing but a string around her waist. The better classes wear more costly clothing. wears nothing but a string around her waist. The better classes wear more costly clothing, and some of the ladies have a strip of thin cotton which they wear tightly around the body under the arm pits and fasten with a knot just over the bust, leaving the shoulders and neck entirely bear. Some of the ladies of the harem wear upon state occasions European clothing, and others add to the surong a loose jacket trimmed with Swiss embroidery and covered with bows of ribbons set on in rows. They all wear bracelets on their wrists and ankles on their legs, and not a few of them are quite pretty. The Siamese girls are the most and ankles on their legs, and not a lew of them are quite pretty. The Siamese girls are the most graceful women in the world. Their joints are very supple, and a part of their education is made up of bending their joints back and forth to make them so. They are all short haired, to make them so. They are all short haired, and when young they are as plump as partridges and as straight as the paim trees of their own beautiful land. As they grow older they become wrinkled and ugly, and the most of them ruin their teeth from chewing the betel. Only the fewest of them are educated, and I don't think that they would be happy in our high French-heel shoes and they would die if bound in by our corsets and crinoline. One of the prettiest women in Siam is the One of the prettiest women in Siam is the queen. She has short hair, like her Stamese sisters, and her teeth would be pretty if she were not addicted to betel nut chewing. She is of nearly the same age as the king, and it is said that her marriage was to a certain extent a marriage of love. It seems strange to think that a man should fall in love with his sister, a man should fall in love with his sister, but you must remember that the King of Siam came of a family of eighty-four children and he had thirty-four half brothers and forty-nine half sisters. The custom of Siam requires that the royal blood shall be kept pure, and for years the kings have. I am told, married their sisters. It is considered an honor among the noble families of Siam to have a daughter in the harem of the king, and the only woman that the king, cannot marry by the layer of Siam is sprung up in Siam and it may be that our sprung up in Siam and it may be that our legation will not hold fast to their faith. Their religion, as it is taught at Bangkok, is full of errors, and I was told there that the people believed the earth to be flat and that their explanation of the lightning flash was that it came from the hatchet of a giant of the clouds, who, and the hatchet of a giant of the clouds, who, and the hatchet of a giant of the clouds, who, and the wing cannot marry by the laws of Siam is the king cannot marry by the laws of Siam is the king cannot marry by the laws of Siam is his mother. His court is one of intrigue and plotting, and a government officer who has a daughter in the harem can thus better hold the friendship of the king and can keep himself friendship of the king and can keep himself friendship of the king and India. The sending of a legation to Washington is another evidence of the progressive spirit of Chululankorn. He is one of the brightest of the Asiatic rulers and he has done much to advance civilization in Siam. He has put telegraph lines throughout a great part of his and the varie considered reason. graph lines throughout a great part of his kingdom. There is now a street car line in Bangkok and the city has electric lights. It used to be that the money used in Siam was cowrie shells, or silver and gold buttons. This king has adopted a course making money. children, they become the waiting maids of the younger wives of the king, and the stock is replenished yearly with the flower of the beauties of Siam.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Written for The Evening Star.

Evening shadows in their fitting, In their fitting to and fro, Seem to whisper and to berkon, Beckon us to come and go. For they tell in noiseless cadence, In a noiseless, mystic rhyme, To the heart of joy or sorrow, Soon or late there comes a time When the daylight fades to twilight, And the twilight into night, And the shadows gently bury Earthly memories from sight. When the day of life is ended. When the gulf of life is spanned, And the soul returns forever

THE RATCLER'S AWFUL EYE.

-CLIFFORD HOWARD

To the silent shadow land.

I have a genuine snake story to tell the from the road. I drove up close to the animal. which still refused to scamper away. On the contrary, the rabbit stood or sat transfixed to the spot, though making a constant nervous, shuddering motion, as if anxious to get away, but at the same time being held to the spot. I was surprised that the rabbit did not flee at the approach of myself and horse, and when I looked a little sharper I saw a large rattle-

snake coiled up under some bushes, his head uplifted, about six feet from the rabbit. I shall never forget the scene. The rabbit was looking with indescribable eagerness straight at the slowly approaching snake and heeded nothing else. I dismounted, and, seizing a long stick, by force pushed the rabbit away, when the snake instantly swelled with rage and sounded its rattles. I wounded the snake and then dispatched it. The rabbit for a second or two seemed benumbed, and was hardly capable of motion. That was over quickly and the animal hopped away.

Now, this is no doubt a pure case of snake

charming. There are many who refuse to be-lieve in such things. I have always had my doubts about some of the alleged charming powers of the reptiles, but to one who is fa-miliar with eyes of rattlesnakes it does not sem unreasonable that they have such power. If you will examine the eye of one when he is cold in death you will perceive that it has an extremely malignant and terrible expression. ing in all nature of so dreadful appearance as with terror more than birds and little animals. have on several occasions examined the eye of a rattlesnake closely with strong glasses and feel with all force what I state, and I will tell you that there are few men on the face of the earth who can look upon an angered rattlesnake through a good glass—bringing him apparently within a foot or two of the eye—and stand it more than a moment.

I am weil acquainted with the descendants of Said he: "The King of Siam is very anxious to strengthen his relations with foreign powers. He realizes the danger which constantly menaces his country from its geographical position. It is the meat of the sandwich of farther India. One slice of this sandwich belongs to France and includes Cochin-China. The other slice of many of the realizes the danger which constantly menaces lovable, as well as highly respectable, but had an extraordinary fad. For many years she kept her coffin in her room, not (as some orders and when these appropriations were considered; and when the vote was taken on them I voted against them. For example, I was opposed to certain appropriations in the sundry civil bill which I reported to the last House—the artificial limb appropriation was one of them—and I remained passive when those appropriations were considered; and when the vote was taken on them I voted against them. of monks have done) as a painful reminder, but as a receptacle for her caps. The inside the member who reported the bill to the House had been so beautifully lined, she thought it will make a report from the conference between would be waste of good material to leave it unemployed. But this eccentric fancy did not
end here. All sense of the ghastliness of employing such an article for other than its
ostensible use appeared, through habitual
familiarity with its transfer though it was the two houses which he does not entirely approve. Thus the member in charge of the bill
is constantly in danger of being placed in a
false position before the country. Something ostensible use appeared, through habitual familiarity with it, to have no place in her invited to stav at a friend's house, it was with the greatest difficulty that she could be dissuaded from employing the pet repository of her caps as a trunk to carry her visiting apparel. magine the shock to more sensitive nerves had her hostess and the rest of the family party reply. "Every man has to serve the state for carried into the house on a bright and festive three months in the year, but there is no armed occasion!

Paring"-A Vicious Contract System as to

River and Harbor Work.

Written for The Evening Star. Copyrighted.
WO DAYS AGO J wo DAIS acceled on Judge Holman of Indiana, the member of the House of Representatives from the fourth Indiana district, chairman of the committee on appropriations in the last House and famous as the "watch dog of the treasury," from his disposition to oppose the reckless expenditure of

public money. Mr. Holman has also been known as "the great objector" because of his habit of interposing objections to the consideration of legislation which he does not approve wherever objections will prevent its consideration. A new word has been coined within the last year by the great newspapers of the country-"Holmanism." It is synonymous with 'cheeseparing," which is the subject of so much criticism by the editors of republican newspapers when matters of public expendinewspapers when matters of public expenditure are under consideration in a democratic House. No man has been more widely praised for his houesty or more condemned for "parsimony" than Mr. Holman. The climax of criticism was reached when Ford's Theater collapsed recently, killing a number of the employes and wounding many others. The cry went up from all parts of the country that the niggardiness of Congress in failing to make proper appropriations for public buildings was responsible for this. It was the natural result of "Holmanism," it was said. I called on Mr. Holman white these criticisms still filled the air to ask him to tell me just what "Holmanism" is, and incidentally to give me a description of the methods by which appropriations are made. I wished to ask him, in view of the fact that the I wished to ask him, in view of the fact that the democratic House had voted such enormous appropriations in the last Congress, whether he believed that the next Congress would make any retrenchment, and how a reduction in the expenditures could be made. A PLEASANT MAN TO INTERVIEW.

Mr. Holman is an extremely pleasant man to years in the House of Representatives, and has been as conspicuous as Mr. Holman, has had many experiences with the interviewer. Usually they mellow him. They have not soured Mr. Holman in spine of the newspaper abuse that he has suffered. He not only expresses his opinions on public questions freely, but he has a fund of anecdote with which he enlivens his conversation, which makes it vastly inter-

In appearance Mr. Holman is spare, with a rather thin face, whose chin and cheeks are covered with a close-trimmed beard, now almost white. He looks almost his seventy years, but his activity is that of a man of fifty. He dresses in black broadcloth, wears a standing collar and a narrow black tie. He chews to-bucco as he talks and likes to show the sevent weeks. bacco as he talks, and likes to change his posi-

"In the first place," said Judge Holman,
"you must remember that the appropriation
committee does not have charge of all of the appropriation bills. It has control of only the District of Columbia bill, the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the depart-ments and of Congress—that which is known as the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the deficiency bill, which includes what is left over of all the appropriation bills, and the fortification bill, the pension bill and the sundry civil bill. The sundry civil bill used to be a bill of small importance, but it has grown to be the most important of all the apup from estimates sent to the House by the cretary of the Treasury coming from all worth. Everything under the sun has to pay a percentage to the government, and a great part of the revenue of the king comes from the Pomona to Etiwanda last Saturday morning, I Secretary of the Treasury. The estimates are saw a jack rabbit standing still only a few feet | made up from estimates sent to the Treasury Department by the heads of the different de-partments in accordance with the law. The law provides that these estimates shall be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury by October 1. Usually the months of November and December are given to the review of these estimates in the Treasury Department. This year, as an extra session is to be held, it will be differ-ent. But you can say that that is the rule. The Secretary of the Treasury goes through the estimates, including those of his own depart-ment, and cuts them down. I think that Secretary Foster cut down the estimates for the year 1894—the appropriations made by Con-gress at its last session—fully 25 per cent—well, say 20 per cent. ALWAYS CUT DOWN A GREAT DEAL.

"But they are always cut down a great deal.

When they come to the appropriation committee the estimates are distributed to subcommittees of five, and of the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill the chairman of the appro-priation committee is always a member. These subcommittees spend from two or three weeks to two or three months considering the items of the bill, and very frequently they exercise the right to subpoena witnesses and call the heads of bureaus before them. But if they are familiar with the work they have a pretty good idea where reductions can be made. For these hearings there may not be more than three members of the subcommittee present. When the bill is reported back to the full committee, though, there is almost invariably a full meet is absent. You know they said of the Indian bill, that it was never considered in full committee in the last Congress—that it was re-ported to the House as it was passed by the subcommittee. But the committee on appro-priations always considers the bills on which it has to pass in full committee. The bill is usually reported to the House as it came from the submittee presents the report. He may have been in the minority when the bill was voted on in committee, but he presents it to the House and has charge of it. Therefore he may not advo-I am well acquainted with the descendants of cate every item in it, but remain passive on a venerable lady, an active, healthy woman of some and may even vote against them. For tion bill through. Concessions must be made and a compromise reached; and the member in charge of the bill may have to agree to certain paragraphs which he does not approve. Still he usually has an opportunity to explain his position on the floor of the House. These concessions are necessary because it would be a public calamity to have one of the seen so gruesome and ill-omened an object carried into the house on a bright and festive occasion! important appropriation bills fail. The sundry civil bill, for example, would never have gone through in the form in which it was passed in three months in the year, but there is no armed militia. In case of a war with England or France Siam could not do much, and its chief safety lies in the fact that neither of these great countries want the other to have it. I suppose it eventually will be divided between them, and if it should, it would be much better for the people. As it is they are practically would be free. I have no doubt but that the kings of Spain, Charles VI, had a brother, Don Antonio, who had a mania for making sausages, and that the infection spread to his brother, both becoming victims of the same extraordinary mania, so a pavilion was slaves, while under France or England they would be free. I have no doubt but that the kings of Spain, Charles VI, had a brother, Don Antonio, who had a mania for making sausages, and that the infection spread to his brother, both becoming victims of the same extraordinary mania, so a pavilion was salved. That is they are practically will be free, I have no doubt but that the kings of Spain, Charles VI, had a brother, Don Antonio, who had a mania for making sausages, and that the infection spread to his brother, both becoming victims of the same extraordinary mania, so a pavilion was extraordinary mania, so a pavilion was time to learning the trade, so as to compete with his brother and make an extra brother, Don Antonio, who had a mania for making sausages, and that the infection spread to his brother, both becoming victims of the last House if it had not been for the danger that it would fail altogether and make an extra seasion of Congress necessary. It would have been a great danger to the country—not from a partisan but fro suddenly cured by the visit of an English woman of rank, who was surreptitiously introduced into the grounds surrounding the table and not to pass at all at a time when it

"Are there any of the appropriation bills that could be defeated without necessitating an extra session of Congress?" I asked. "Yes, we could get along without the Indian

House from the department estimates, are they "The greater part of them," said Mr. Hol man. "You can say that almost all of the items added by the Senate are suggested by the department officers without passing through the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and being recommended by him. That is where the dispute between the House and Senate is."

That is where the dispute between the House and Senate is."

I asked Mr. Holman what the prospect was of reducing the appropriations in the next Congress, since the democratic party had not reduced them below the appropriations of the preceeding Congress in the Congress which expired last March.

"One great difficulty in our way," said Mr. Holman, "is the contract system adopted in making appropriations for the rivers and harbors. The appropriations of the last Congress

for this purpose were forty millions—greater than ever known before in the history of our government. Why, for the period between 1850 and 1865 the total appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors were only three millions. three millions. We passed an act then authorizing the issue of bonds by the company in charge of the Portland canal at Louisville, and they were paid by the government in 1867. I put that through, and I remember that there was grave question in the minds of every one of the wisdom of the measure. At that time of the wisdom of the measure. At that time the tax on steamboats going through this canal amounted to about \$1,200 on a round trip. It was a ridiculous state of affairs—one that would not be tolerated for a minute in this day. But there was strong doubt of the wisdom of removing this tax at the time."

"Are you going to be able to cut down the river and harbor appropriations in the next Congress?"

Congress?

PROBABILITIES AT THE NEXT SESSION. "At the next session we will probably have to appropriate from twenty to twenty-seven millions. That is the effect of the vicious system of continuing contracts. The first session of the last Congress made contracts which compelled it, after appropriating twenty-two millions, then to make an appropriation of sixteen millions in the second session. This system is all wrong. It is running into debt. It is trying to discount the future, as many of the states did years ago, with disastrous results. To be sure, there is a clause in the contracts which says that the work shall be carried on only as the government makes appropriations for it. But we are morally bound by these contracts to make the appropriations. The contractors must prepare to do this great work, and if we encourage them by these contracts to make exmillions. That is the effect of the vicious system encourage them by these contracts to make ex-pensive preparations we must stand by them. That is why I think that the next session of Congress will have to appropriate so large a sum for rivers and harbors. I am afraid that this contract system has come to stay. I do not see how we are to get rid of it. On river and harbor matters there is a combination of interests, as there always has been the state interested. always has been—the states interested in the deepening of the channel of the great lakes and the states interested in the Missouri and Mississippi rivers combining and voting together solidly on every proposition. As to the deepening of the lake channel, while the cost of the Mr. Holman is an extremely pleasant man to bagatelle compared with what can be spent on interview. A man who has served twenty-eight the work. It is beyond all calculation. However, we may have a reaction on this question. As the channel is deepened the harbors are affected, and Chicago is already beginning to appreciate this." "If this combination exists how do you ex-

pect Congress is going to be persuaded to re-trench?"

"I hope that if the full appropriations are made for 1895 and due warning is given to the contractors that no appropriation is to be made for the next year, the appropriation can be withheld in the second session with injustice to no one. That would make the appropriations for the entire Congress less by about one-half than the appropriations for the Fifty-second REDUCTIONS THAT MAY BE MADE.

"Do you expect to make any reduction in the public buildings appropriations?"

"None were made in the last Congress except for buildings in Washington and to change the limit on buildings for which appropriations had already been made. There is no immediate requirement for new buildings outside Washington. The interest on the cost of new buildings would be double—yes, quadruple—the amount which the government is now paying for rent.

"And where can you make other reductions?

"People are apt to speak snerringly of the reductions in the appropriations as 'cheese-paring,' said Mr. Holman. "That is in fact just what they are. The greatest retrenchment ment was made by the Forty-fourth Congress. It cut down the appropriations \$34,000,000 in the first and \$32,000,000 in the second session. And this was done without one very great single reduction being made. It was done by little changes here and there. The legislative, executive and judicial bill was in conference more than two months, and in that time million little changes were made in it. Ther was a great outcry against them at first, because it was said that they would crowd out men who had been appointed by Jackson and Van Buren twenty and thirty years. But when the change was made these men were not affected. They all stayed where they were. The Forty-third Congress made a reduction in appropriations of perhaps \$23,000,000, but that was the direct outgrowth of the salary bill passed by the Forty-second Con-gress. The members of that Congress voted themselves an increase of salary, but the popular outcry was so great that the Forty-third Congress repealed the statute and then set about retrenching the public expenditures. That was a republican Congress. The Forty-fourth Congress was the first of which the democrats had had control for many years, and they set about cutting down expenses. they set about cutting down expenses still more. Of course the public debt pressed more heavily on the Forty-second Congress than on the Fortythird, and more heavily on the Forty-third than on the Forty-fourth. After the Forty-fourth Congress there was a gradual increase year after year in the appropriations until the Forty-eighth Congress, when there was a slight reduction. Then the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses increased expenses gradually and the Fifty-first made an increase over the Congress preceding of \$217,000.000, the greatest in the history of the government.

THE QUESTION OF PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS. "By the way," said Mr. Holman, "there is a question which will come before the coming Congress concerning appropriations which will become a matter of grave importance, and that is the question of permanent appropriations. Those appropriations in indefinite sums have been increasing until now they amount to about \$121,000,000. For twenty-five years we have been trying to get hold of these and place all of them with the exception of the interest and reduction of the public debt and perhaps a few others under the direction of the appro priation committee, so that the items of appropriation could be named specifically. There House—men who had made these matters a study—when they were considered of the greatest importance. But other issues have crowded them out of late years. Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas now has the matter in charge, and whatever the organization of the House, I

Returning to the subject of reductions in the expenditures of the government, I asked Mr. Holman if he thought that there was a public sentiment in favor of such a reduction.

"There is a public feeling which is growing all the time," said Mr. Holman, "and I am glad to see it. You will find it in many of the newspapers of the land, especially in small communities. It is that the expenses of the government ought to be regulated according to the actual needs of the government and not ac-cording to the possibilities of wealth in this country. The possibilities for wealth in the United States are beyond all calculation. They are enormous. If we tried to live up to them in our public expense we would inaugurate an era of extravagance in the midst of which free institutions could not live. Behind Congress is the wealthier class of citizens. It is to their interests that the expenditures of the govern-ment should be lavish. They are the gainers by building contracts, by river and harbor contracts, and so on.

LOBBIES OF RICH MEN. "You see plenty of lobbies of rich men or their representatives here at each session of woman of rank, who was surreptitiously introduced into the grounds surrounding the pavilion by the British ambassador, to see the royal pork butcher at work. The king discovered her and "embraced her," forgetting without, if pecessary. Now it covers the life-saving service and the soldiers' homes and the consequent solling of her dress brought him to his senses and the relinquishment of this sunseemly fad.

In the present day we have a royal amateur.

In the present day we have a royal amateur of the culinary art, in the person of the conditions that a member of Congress cannot dine at one of the clubs in this city. The men who support these clubs are not men who contribute their fair share to the support of this government and its institutions. They are the people who profit by the expenditure of large sums of public money. That is the strongest argument, I think, in favor of the establishment of an income tax. If we make heavy appropriations now the weight of them falls with greatest force You may not know it, but there is not an evening now the weight of them falls with greatest force on the poor. If the government was supported by an income tax these same people who are here urging us to spend money now would be here in the same force urging us to economize bill, but if the army or navy bill should fail to pass we could not get along beyond September, and the other appropriations are needed with the close of the fiscal year—the lst of July."

"The amendments to the appropriation bills made in the Senate," I suggested, "are chiefly the addition of items which have been cut out heads and vellow strips of cloth wound about bear iful one. He is not a bad looking man. their half-naked bodies, and they chew the betel his face is olive brown, his eyes are black, his brome-Seltzer. A palatable, prompt cure. The Parrot—"Willie want some crackers?"

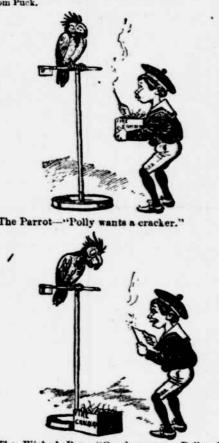


marked editorially the other day that it was a fault in a poor republic to be parsimonious— but in a rich republic it was a crime. Think of it! A crime to be economical! That idea has a great many supporters among the members of Congress. The people, though, do not sympathize with it. They do not begrudge the money, but they believe that its extravagant expenditure is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. The men who drafted the Constitution did more than they thought when they divided this country into states. That is greatest safeguard that we have today against extravagance and corruption. So long as we have the example of the careful adminis-tration of the finances of the states we have a standing argument against extravagance by the

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN. Modesty in Letters. From Harper's Bazar.

"The inventor of the alphabet must have been a modest man," said Hawkins. "Why so?" asked Mawson. "Because he began it with A," said Hawkins.
Most men would have begun it with I."

A Fourth of July Tragedy.



The Wicked Boy-"Goodness me, wouldn't let you want for a mere cracker.





HISTORY IN ADVERTISEMENTS. An Interesting and Valuable Part of a Newspaper's Contents.

From the Indianapolis Journal. It is no longer an objection to a newspaper that it contains advertisements. On the con-

trary, there is no reason to believe that a paper which should contain no advertisements would be not only behind the times, but fail to it was not a quiet wedding, either. At the hour give its readers a feature containing much give its readers a feature containing much named there were joined in wedlock Miss Edna current and useful information, and, withal, Hausley and Billy Smith. Edna is not much much entertaining reading. Thousands of over fifteen years of age and is a familiar people regard the advertisements in a daily paper as part of its local news. In late years the writing of advertisements has become a special feature in journalism—a branch of literature requiring information and calling for brightness and versatility. The man or woman who has a genius in that direction has a more profitable place in current literature than have many of those who see their articles in magazines or their names on the title pages of current fiction. The wideawake business man, who sees the great advantage of space in a newspaper's columns, come to understand the importance of having it filled with matter which will be sure to attract the reader that he, and particularly she, will look for it every day and will experience a feeling of disappointment if it is not found.

If one should assert that a history of any recent period could be written from the data supplied by the advertisements of the news. people regard the advertisements in a daily figure of Tacoma streets, having up to less than

If one should assert that a history of any recent period could be written from the data supplied by the advertisements of the newspapers, the statement would scarcely be believed until one could give it consideration, after which he would conclude that it might be done. From the advertisements of newspapers an expert might write the history of the railroad development in this country. The scanty cuts of locomotives and cars would furnish an outline, while the improvements and advantages set forth in the advertisements would furnish a writer, if he possessed a fairamount of originality, with the filling for the work. The financial history of the government could be fully written from the advertisements of fully written from the advertisements of treasury officers and bankers dealing in public securities. Doubtless advertisements in New York commercial papers would show that, late in 1860, a United States loan could not be placed at par bearing 6 per cent interest. Similar advertisements would show not only the rates of interest such securities bore during different periods, but the fact of the issue of legal tender greenbacks and the premium which gold commanded from time to time. The results of great battles during the war and the popular feeling, whether hopeful or despondent, could be told in the ups and downs of the prices of bonds in gold or in currency. Without other record, the collapse of the rebellion could be told from the fall in the premium on gold and the sale of seven-thirty bonds.

The advertisements of the treasury and banks directly after specie resumption, announcing the sale of millions of four per cent bonds and of the premium which these bonds commanded to the process of the remaining the sale of millions of four per cent bonds and of the premium which these bonds commanded to the process of the rebellion could be told from the fall in the premium on gold and the sale of seven-thirty bonds.

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directly after specie resumption, announcing the sale of millions of four per cent bonds and of the premium which these bonds commanded for in about five minutes the boys returned of the premium which these bonds commanded for in about five minutes the boys returned of the premium which these bonds commanded for in about five minutes the boys returned of the premium which the story of the achievements by which "wedding dance" until they drove the bride did the official report of Secretary Sherman.

The development of American industries can be traced in the advertisements announcing novel home products. Transient as are the fashions of dress, the clever writer could tell their rise and fall from the outlines supplied by the dealers in fabrics and millinery. The enterprising dealer with an even to about \$250 in the supplied of the should be a wedding breakfast was partaken of. The prising dealer with an even to about \$250 in the supplied by the groundary for the supplied by the dealers in fabrics and millinery. The enterprising dealer with an even to about \$250 in the supplied by the groundary for the supplied by the dealers in fabrics and millinery. The enterprising dealer with an even to about \$250 in the supplied by the groundary for the supplied by the gro of dress, the clever writer could tell their rise and fall from the outlines supplied by the dealers in fabrics and millinery. The enterprising dealer with an eye to business has never failed to give the public "the correct thing in dress" for both sexes.

In years to come the writing of advertisements which will always attract attention will

ments which will always attract attention will become more and more a literary employment, ince the writer must not only be well read but must possess, in a high degree, all the liter-ary art of putting things. At the rate this branch of newspaper making is being developed the time is not far distant when it will be aunounced that this or that noted advertisement writer will contribute a special advertisement to a forthcoming issue, for the same reason that publishers of magazines now announce that the next number will contain a story by Howells or a poem by James Whitcomb Riley. How Colvin Acquired Chines Chin-Chin.

A good-sized, well-dressed, rather plump young men was in Portland yesterday. His six sickly silky snakes. name is Horace J. Colvin, and he is a New swam swam back again, well swum swan. England passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway. There is a story connected 'Tis all a sham, Sam, and a shame it is to sham with Mr. Colvin which has never yet been so, Sam. Years ago Mr. Colvin, then a smart boy,

entered the employ of the Central Vermont railroad, and by pluck and get-up-and-get won favor with Agent Cummings, who said a word in his favor to Lucius Tuttle, who in turn appointed him New England agent for the C. P.

Beher Rowley rolled a round roll round. pointed him New England agent for the C. P.
R., with an office in Boston. Everything was supposed to be all right with Colvin until he began to take Chinamen homeward over the C. P. R., accompanying them as far as Vanceboro. This he did several times; and those who rode with him on the trains then noticed that he talked the language of tea chests and fire-cracker wrappers with fluency. As it takes years to learn the Chinese language the feat was considered remarkable, and a close scrunity was made into Mr. Colvin's antecedents.

It was learned that, although born of respectable and well-to-do parents in New York state, Horace was kidnaped when a baby on account of his personal beauty and taken to

account of his personal beauty and taken to lif Sammy Shoesmith saw a shricking Pekin, where for ten years he was a court where's the shricking songster Sa carded his queue and felt slippers, but he can still play fantan and talk Chinese as well as any full fledged Oriental. Some Mustache History.

"What is the history of the mustache? In Greece and Rome no mustaches were worn without beards, but in the conquering days of the Roman empire several half-civilized races, text book on physiology in the schools will amwho had come partially under the influence of the Romans, and who wished to be rid of the testines the kind of action the gastric juices are name of barbari or wearers of beards, at-tempted to shave in imitation of their con-querors; but as they had very imperfect imple-investigations further, a monomaniac on hyments for the purpose, and as the upper lip is notoriously the hardest part of the face to shave in the case of any one poorly skilled in the art, they were unable to make a clean job of it and left a quantity of hair on the upper lip. This mark was characteristic of several nations on the confines of Roman civilization; of the Gauls in particular, of the Dacians and some others. See the Roman statue of the Dying Gaul in the Museum of Fine Arts, perhaps the either cating or drinking or working, but that Gaul in the Museum of Fine Arts—perhaps the cither cating or drinking or working, but that only classical representation of a mustache to is about all he ought to know about it. He exbe found in that institution. The Laun language has no word for mustache. This barbarous accident was unworthy of the honor of a Roman name.

N.:WSGIRL EDNA'S WEDDING. Her Former Associates Share in the Happy

From the Tacoma Daily News. A wedding that was swell and yet had not been announced at the teas, receptions and

dances of society was an event of Tacoms on Wednesday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. And

TONGUE TWISTERS.

Say These Over Fast and Hear Your Friends Read the following aloud, repeating the shorter ones quickly half a dozen times in suc-

Six thick thistle sticks, Flesh of freshly fried flying fish. The sea ceaseth, and it sufficeth us. High roller, low roller, lower roller.

Swan swam over the sea; swim, swam, swim;

A growing gleam glowing green The bleak breeze blighted the

If Sammy Shoesmith saw a shricking songste favorite, and had all that the flowery king-dom could offer at his disposal. One day the emperor died, and Horace, then a big boy, ran away and returned to America. He has dis-evaded his excepted to the country of and there I saw the two sweet pretty babes.

Ah, babes, is that babes, braiding of blades, babes? If you braid any blades at all, babes, braid broad blades, babes, or braid ne

blades at all, babes. You snuff shop snuff, I snuff box snuff.

From the Austin Statesmar.

Jinagination has too much to do with a man's practice on himself. One who reads the little mediately discern in every rumble of his in-